More Developements About the Elections.

CHRIS. LILLY AS A POLITICIAN.

Meeting to Sustain the Vigilance Committee.

The Argument Against the Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1858.

of the Proceedings of the Vigilance Committee—The t and Wrong of the Matter—General Wool's Post -The Other Side of the Story, &c., &c.

who are obnoxious to its members. The events of in the extreme Heretofore the people of the and California may now be considered the scene and forms are circulated, which, to meet the qualifimof membership, the applicant must insert in them
same, age, accupation and place of birth, and in addihave the recommendation of two citizens. If the
imittee intended to remain only on the defensive, all
display of force would not be necessary. Within the
week parties of workmen have been constantly engagdiling gonny bags with sand, to render the outworks
to formidable. Time alone can develope what the intions of the ringleaders are; whether to carry
their kidnapping among higher classes—which
loubtful, because on the friendless and poor opsion treads without remorae, but hesitates
re it presses the rich and powerful—force the whole
y of officeholders to resign, or mature a plan to sever
tie that blads California to the Union, at present
atter of conjecture only; the indications lean towards
ant mentioned scheme. This disunion doctrine is at
put forward in an un nistakeable shape. The Trueformian, a newspaper started as the exponent of the
lutionists, advocates the assembling of a convention
toramento for this object. Though such a movement
disavowed by the Vigilance Committee as one beyond
present intentions, still it scarcely amenus to entire
wition of the treasmous suggestion. Their denial is
title weight, as we have learned by experience that
most topressive acts done by their agents were deed to be unauthoured, yet we know that they frestances that look towards a convention of this kind
of the ultimate end of the outbreak. Legal ousthe took part in the unlawful killing of Cora and Caseyned opposition to the constituted authorities is considet reason, and the punishment ignominous. The outlay
det reason, and the punishment ignominous. The outlay

steps were taken, the United Sates are fully able to suppress any movement towards its accomplishment; yet the disunionists control public opinion, and in the present excited state of the country can lead the people in any direction they desire. Things have not yet arrived at the point when secession could be well received. The federal government have to be lectured on their neglect, and a categorical reply had to the demand for the immediate construction of a Pacific railroad and harbor defences.

Mean while, the militia have been organized, and await orders from the Governor. About 2,009 men have been mostered into the service and pay of the Sate, and not withstanding all the disparaging reports put in circulation by the mob press, they are an effective and oldermined body of soliders. It was expected before now that this force would be required to carry out the commandion the first body of soliders. It was expected before now that this force would be required to carry out the commandion the first body of soliders. It was expected before how that this force would be required to carry out the commandion the first bad since the refusal of Gen. Woot of traich arms and sauntions of war for the State forces, those prepared to uphoid the Constitution have become much distincted. Men who were satisfied and would be afforted by the federal antisties on the strength of the pledge given by Gen. Woot, were actounded at the change that must have taken place in his views to cause this reply to the demand. The General, anquestionably, did not pursue this course without what appeared to him to be good reasons. He perhaps and the allowable by withholding arms the General canadies of counsequences, and had the power to do not remainly divided, and would be avoided. If these were his views they do credit to his beart but as an effect of the United States, having supreme military command of on this coast, all loyal eltments are unantinous in condemation. At one period of these troubles the people were about equally divided, and

time rance threatened him with a halter. He has randered them escential service, and if their hidden purposes are to cut the Union surric, they have fail scope to mature their designs.

A singular feature in the doings of the Vigilance Committee i the prominent part our French residents take in all the armed demonstrations made in the streets. It certainty looks suspicious that there should be so large a number ready to risk their lives to be notiful a country fee of them think enough of to become citizens. Mr. Dillen has established for himself the reputation of an intermedder in every country on this side of the world in which he has resided, and it would not be at all surprising if he urged his country men, for some uites for ends, to sustain the Committee. It would not surprise those who heat know him if he thesid prove to be an advocate of a Pacific republic, thinking it a favorable mercenent to advance his imperial muster's views. It would no barm to keep a sharp watch on the commit. His address to Prenchmen, as to their duty at the present time, is a cool piece of humbug. Mr. Aiken, the British Consul, rapeseted English subjects to remain entirely nestral, though he might have said it was incumbent on them to support the government that protects them. Mr. Dillon says he is advised that the country is in a state of inserrection, and at the request of the Governor, conveys the Intelligence to his country men.

There are over eight hundred of these men enlisted in the ranks of the Vigilance Committee, and the guard duty divided between them, and as many more German Jews-prin spally small traders—whose extentnes is detendent on the merchants who give them credit.

The headquarters of the insurrectionists is on Sacramonto street, between Front and Davis atreets, and convenient to the hay. Two stores are used for the purpose, as the reputation of the middle of the atreet denoted by the signal that as annit would result in immense loss of life. A breastwork of the halding is so covered by these gains that as an wenty four pieces, of various calibre. Every approach
the building is so covered by these guns that as asanit would result to immense tons of iffs. A breastwork
I feet high, composed of bags of sand, forming three
den of a rectange, provided with perts for feer guns,
I crected immedia ely in front of the entrasco. This
surrecthment extends to the middle of the street
and the entire length of the building. On its roof, protrading over the parapet, is a small piece, probably a
four-pounder, capable of being depressed to as
to sweep the street underneath. On the roof of
the adjoining store, corner of Sucramusto and Front
streep, are placed two more cambus, over which several
anothy stund guard. Another breastwork of smaller
demensions, but nike feet high, presents its appearance
on Davis street, in rear of the rooms. It is also on
introdeed of bags of sand, and must be sax feet wide.
This is armed with two more pieces of arilliery match;
This is armed with two more pieces of arilliery match;
This is armed with two more pieces of arilliery match;
This is armed with two more pieces of arilliery match;
This is armed with two sucresses of arilliery match;
This is armed with two sucresses of arilliery match;
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This is armed with two sucresses of arilliery match;
This is armed with two parages of bags to the comdemended of bags of sand, and must be sax feet wite.
This is armed with two sucresses of arilliery match,
This is armed with two parages of the committee of the war here is charge-tole
and with the well being of the community at large,
This is armed with two sucresses of arilliery match
the sucresses of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the war here is charge-ofthe match of the parage, probable of the committee of the war here is charge-ofthe match of the arilliery match of
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the committee o

ADDITIONAL FRO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. the contemptuous way the law and order forces are spoken of that no danger was to be apprehended. Citi-

Vigitance Committee than from a government sustained even by shoulder strikers and ballet box stuffers.

About three thousand people assembled at the meeting held hast Saturday, and if it was intended to vindicate the Committee it must be considered a failure. Notwithstanding the merchants closed their stores to enable their employées to attend it, a sparse crowil was all that could be collected. They were not disturbed in any way, forming a striking contrast to the treatment tile law and order meeting received from their opponents. It was expected such a demonstration would be made that the Committee could salely appeal for pecuniary assistance to the public. Over a quarter million dollars may be set down as the amount expended in supporting the organization thus far. A tax so large cannot be borne for any length of finise by the mercantile committy. The large shipment of gold leaving to day, is principally forwarded by agents of fastern houses, who distruct the continuance of peace, and consequently the disarrangement of mercantile affairs.

A man named Philander Brace was arrested yesterday, and is now in confinement in the rooms of the Committee. A secreted after the degardere of the steamer he will be executed, as he is one of those who has not suffered at the hunds of the law, though he committed a foul morder. A secreted after the degardere of the steamer he will be executed, as he is one of those who has not suffered at the hunds of the law, though he committed a foul morder. A secreted after the degardere of the steamer he will be executed, as he is one of those who has not suffered at the hunds of the law, though he committed a foul morder. A secreted after the degardere of the steamer he will be executed, as he is one of those who has not suffered at the hunds of the law though he committed a foul morder. A seence of withous are for the most part going by the steamer fore, a man named Keily, was seried in the streets, this moraning, in chasquence of his not going to the mail stea nahip office for the

premit events.

In the interior the feeling was strong in favor of the Committee for the first two weeks of their existence, but there is a revulent appearing that may lead to good results. Our estuation cannot remain as at present. An leave will seen arrive, and general devolution will wrap the Hate as in a glastly shroud.

JACKSONVILLE, JACKSON COUNTY, O. T., May 23, 1856. Letter from Jackson-ille-The Indian War-Who Con

menced it!-The Posttion of Gen. Wood, dc.
In your lastne of April 21 (California edition) I not reference is made to the statements of Governor Curry and his compatriot, Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian ern Oregon, affirming that Indian difficulties here are wholly attributable to the conduct of our citizens.

These statements are wholly at variance with the truth—in fact, they are without the least shadow of fourdation, and in a very short time I trust I shall be able to prove this assertion by unimpeachable testimony.

The subject of this war is one of vital importance to the

people of this Territory, and should by no means become connected with any of the political contests of the

wholever had been given by the whites, unless a search among the mountains for a band of Indians who had nurdered a party of men on the road from this place to Yreka, California, just previous

EXIS.

I. Maynard,
I. McLane, Jr.,
Gwyn Page,
T. C. Hambly,
David Chambers,
Abel Guy,
John Sime,
E. W. Church,
William McMichael. H. M. Naglee, F. A. Woodworth, Gardner Elliott, Cardner Elliott, G. N. Shaw, H. M. Gray, Sam'l J. Hensley, Gustave Touchard, S. C. Wass,

who oppose the Committee claim that there is no norsesity for this organization, or for a revolution of the government. I an frank to say that I take issue with them;
and I now declare that there was no other remoty to redress our wrougs, which we have suffered for years, until the fountain of government had become pringit, by
the frauds and impositions practised upon the ballot box. In this country, and under a government like ours, each
man is a sovereign, and the people are the sovereigns of
all law, each of whom have an equal right to say who
shall be their rulers. I sake you, then, fellow citisms I'
wein San Francisco have ever had a government based upon the free popular will of the legal voters? (Many voices,
"No, no,") Those who have made our laws have done
so without authority; and those who have executed then
were also unauthorized by the will of their constituents. They have acted by fraudulent power of attorneys—yea, they have acted with forged ones—and in
this manner foisted themselves and their obnoxious laws
upon us. Every citizen has a right to go to the polls
and there, by his vote, express his will freely as to who
shall rule us. But what chance has a man in San Francisco against this infernal patent box which they have
brought into use? Honest people may go and vote, but a
miligan can neutralize all their votes by a single touch
of this complicated machinery. You might a swell go
into a harvest field with an old, common, rusty, primitive, reaping sickle, against one of McCormick's double
horse, patent, improved reaping machines, and expect to
compete with it, as to get fairness when these fellows use
these boxes.

With the partners of the candidates to watch over and
arrange the ballot boxes, and a set of bulless and ruffinative, reaping sickle, against one of McCormick's double
horse, patent, improved reaping machines, and expect to
compete with it, as to get fairness when these fellows of the
compate with it, as to get fairness when these hear, or
proved to the polls, fo

kind hearted, and disposed to do right; but he are unfor-tunately listened to har advice. If he had been left to himself, we should not have had this proclamation; and were he now to consult his own feelings, he would with-draw it. Let us show the dovernor, then, (I wish he were here.) what a demonstration is here made for the Committee. This right before me is one of the things that a blind man can see.

the important matter in which all are interested. I do not appear here, nor have I taken an active part in the precent affairs, for the purpose of seeking notoriety. I feel it my duty as a clitican caring for the welfare of the city, as a lover of purity in every department of government and so ley to stipe boddy forward and eld. The city are the content of the co

laughter.)
he are cautioned against revolution and anarchy, and tenned to the ballet box for the maintenance of the con-

she. To devise and arrange a plan of organization of those who sympathise with the "Committee of Vigilance and the Vigilance Committee)" (Tremendous cheering.) the case demands it, to perfect such plan, by calling together our fellow citizens, carolling their names, and adopting such other measures as they may deem necessary to render such organization the most efficient for the protection and security of public and private property, and the maintaining the rights of the people, in the event of a collision between the authorities and the Committee of Vigilance.

2d. To call upon our fellow citizens for contributions to a "Safety Fund," which fund shall be held by such standing committee, subject to the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Vigilance, and should arrive the Committee of Vigilance, to divide such aurplus, equally, between the Crphan Asylums of this city.

This resolution was unanimously adopted, and received with animated applance.

The President introduced as the next speaker the Hon.

W.M. HUER, who came forward, and for an hour and a half delighted the audien a with one of the ablient speakers we have ever ilstened to in California.

After the cheering had subsided with which he was received, he spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CTIZENS—I see before me the vast public mind of the city of San Francisco. It is a fear and thing to the city of San Francisco. It is a fear and the Vigilance Committee, but it is a fear and the committee of Vigilance, to divide such aurities of the city of San Francisco. The issue has been made on this question to see another body of men arming to war against the good citizens of a State, and that too, by the authority of a commonwealth. I am not addressing my-self to the Committee of Vigilance.

The President introduced as the next speaker the Hon.

W.M. HUER, who came forward, and for an hour and a half delighted the audien as with the committee of vigilance. The president int assa-sination of Mr. King brought matters to a crisis, and they determined to submit no longer. We must judge the committee by what they have done. They have not detured law, as such—they have not rentered life less secure—they have not jeopardized the rights of citizens in their property. It is true they have gone contrary to the constituted authorities, but they have done injustice to none. I undertake to say that peppie never foit so secure in life and property as they do at this mement.

How is it with the "law and order" party? Of what is that composed? For the most part, of intriguing politicians, barroom wirepuliers, grog shop loafers, men without character or reputation, and men who do not respect or observe the laws. If they had the nomerical force and power to-day, they would inaugurate the same state of things that has afflicted us for the last live years. You have got to endorse one party or the other. There is no neutral or middle ground. I think, therefore, that every good clitizen feels ready and willing to endorse the Vigilance Committee. The evils that have brought this state of things upon us originated in the organization of the political parties. All parties are upon the same footing in this respect. The whole machinery is worked by a few hired builtes and ruffium. The primary elections are controlled by these fellows, and they make the nominations which you are to support, and thus you are forced to submit to their dictation. You go to the political party, but I speak of one of the greatest evils that exist among us. Look at your rulers since 1540. All of these fe lows have had offices, or shared in them. And their influence is not confined to this city it extends all over the State like a notwerk. By their system of fraud and plunder they have only our attention to the trading, traflicking politican. Look at your rulers since 1540. All of these fe lows have had offices, or shared in them. And their influence is not confined to this city it extends all over the State like a notwerk. By thei

I hope to God the time has now come when these vile rufflags will be driven from us. (Cheers.)

THE PATENT BALLOT BOX.

At the conclusion of Jadge Baker's speech, Col. Peyton, the President, held up before the audience the celebrased double back action patent baild to be recently recovered by the committee, and was received by dearening cheers. After the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering had subsided, the Colonel said —

Here is the erasor of the occasion. (Cheers.) I beg to introduce to you a harp of a thousand strings. (Tremeacous cheering.) I am sorry that I cannot present to you have harpet. Ned McGowan. (Loud applause.) This is the raid weeden horse. (Cheers.) It has many curious and ingenious contrivances, and works by various springs and catches. There are some gentlemen here who understand how to work it, I don't—(Applause.) They know to seere toperations and slides. I want you all to understand it. (Some persons here showed the mysteries of the box by drawing the sides and exhibiting the takets.) This is a powerful machine. It will elevate the meanest vagalend in the country to the highest office in the State. (Cries of "Good I good !") It ough to be sent to Washington, and deposited in the archives of the Union. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you have now seen the great curies by, and as other speakers have not arrived, it is moved that we adjourn. The question was put and decided in the negative.

At this stage of the propositions. Alderson. in the negative.

RESOLUTIONS AND SPEECH OF MR. SHARON.

RESOLUTIONS AND SPEECH OF MR. SHARON.

this stage of the proceedings, Alderman Sharon i his way upon the balcony, and desired to be heard.

At this stage of the process, and desired to be heard. He said

I had I coped to offer the resolutions which I hold in may hand, at the close of the others; but the committee had a programm e to carre through, and I was prevented. We have met on a most momentous eccasion, and the people must and will be heard. I believe that our present officers are elected by fraud and corrustion, or by that wooden lerse which has just been shown you. I have is ked with one of these officials; thall I name him? (Sany tolees, "yes," "yes,") I will, then: it is Judge him tuck. (Immense applause.) No one knows him but to boner and respect him; and he is ready and willing to resign if necessary to advance the reform now going on. I will also mention Judge Norton, as another good honest

their action is just and salutary, and is approved by marses of the people in San Francisco and throughor State.

Resolved, That it is absolutely necessary that the frate of ballot box stuffers be broken up at any and every southeast our influence shall always be used for this purpose. After the adoption of the foregoing, the following lution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That although the clitzers of San Francisco repeatedly rejected all offers of assistance from the mounty of the rowlies will go down to assist the military, we consider a our privilege to send enough of men to whip out.

These were received with loud approbation and adunantmously. While the committee were absent Mr. cott delivered an effective speech, followed by Me Watson and Valleau, who elequently argued in defenthe great reform movement.

the great reform movement.

San Jose Sustaining the Vigilance C mittee.

The largest populra meeting that has taken place it Jose, assembled on Tuesday, June 17, in order, a handbill's calling the meeting said, "to obtain an existen of public sentiment in relation to the state of a new existing in he city of San Francisco."

The foll wing officers were appointed:—H. C. Married of the companion of the companion

Irame resolutions expressive of the objects and feelt the meeting—Jostah Beiden. A. Cowies, F. B. Mur P. I Davis, Thomas Falion, R. A. Jones, and L. H. com.

Turing the absence of the Committe on Resolutions Governor Brussers addressed the meeting in a speech hour's duration, against the action of the Viginace, mittee. It was evident that he was speaking against the committee having now returned and ready to the speaker was obliged by calls from the audiet allow the resolutions to be read. A scene of great sicin then ensued. There seemed to be a small body of sons at the meeting who were determined to create disturbance, and to prevent the real feeling of the from being manifested. The popular sentiment, bow could not be held. J. M. Williams, the Dastrick Morney replied to cre-flovernor Burnett's harangue, and of the people with him. Several other speakers after addressed the meeting. The el-Governor made a effort, as he said, to conclude his speech, but the ence by this time had got tired of his harangue, as site to their own opinions. They refused to instead and the speaker was obliged be be contain villa offorces and the speaker was obliged be be contain villa offorces and the speaker was obliged be be contain villa offorces and the speaker was obliged be be contain villa offorces and the speaker was obliged be be contain when the provided down, and those of the committee adopted immense majority. The latter are the preamble resolutions:—

Believing the time has come when the people of Callave to decide whether they will be controlled by knaw criminals, and have their lives and property, their familier and the service of things, make hits their adopted immense of society, reforming the existing abuses, and by lishing a better order of things, make this their adopted a peaceable, quict, and secure home for themselves and familier, and was a familier of the security of the same and the deep the s

ince.

That in the bistory of San Francisco for the property of the property o ved. That the people of this State have borne